

legislation, which I am a cosponsor of, and for his leadership throughout the world for freedom.

I think if there is some day a dictionary encyclopedia that says, what does a Congressman look like, we will see Mr. Bill Natcher and the gentleman from California (Mr. TOM LANTOS). I mean that.

Also, I thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) for all the work he has done. Naturally, I support this resolution. I think it is on target.

I, though, would also like to recommend that my legislation that would move Kosova toward an independent state be seriously considered, for several reasons. Number one, Milosevic has shown that he is a brutal dictator, and the atrocities against ethnic Albanians may in fact produce another Bosnia for the world.

Having said that, I think it is time to look at Kosova. The population consists of 90 percent ethnic Albanians, their roots, their language, and under the former state of Yugoslavia, they had an independent status.

As much as I support this, I would like to say that ethnic Albanians do not just want an opportunity to make a claim against Serbian assets in our country, ethnic Albanians want independence, and they are crying out for freedom all over this world. I believe our administration is trying to keep the lid on, in all fairness. But I believe we can coddle this guy Milosevic a little too much, and I think it is time to get stern with this man.

I would just like to recommend to the chairman and distinguished leaders of this committee to look at the matter of independence. I believe there is no other answer because ethnic Albanians will not accept anything else, and I believe if there is to be a tempest in this teapot, we should deal with it now. But this certainly is on the right track.

I am proud to join forces with the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and I am hoping that the administration and the State Department look very carefully at the recommendation coming from the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), and the rest of the Congress.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and urge the House to pass it by a unanimous vote.

This resolution condemns the violence in Kosovo and calls for compensation for its victims from the assets of the perpetrators. This is the just and right thing to do.

And while, Mr. Speaker, we must condemn the violence and ethnic cleansing, we must do more. As we debate this resolution, Milosevic and his thugs are conducting yet another assault against civilians in the Drenica region of Kosovo. Reports indicate that 20,000 more refugees are fleeing their homes as Serb police and military units continue their scorched Earth policy. Hundreds of people, including women and children, have been killed since the violence began. More than a quarter of a

million people—one-sixth of Kosovo's overwhelmingly ethnic Albanian population—have been driven from their homes. An estimated 50,000 are living in the open, threatened by starvation, hypothermia and disease.

Last week Senator Bob Dole and Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck testified about their recent visit to Kosovo before the Helsinki Commission. Senator Dole said that what he saw in Kosovo shares many of the worst characteristics of the war in Bosnia, including the genocide in Srebrenica. Secretary Shattuck described horrendous human rights violations, violations of humanitarian law, and acts of punitive destruction on a massive scale.

Make no mistake about it. This is Bosnia—again. And as we saw in Bosnia, the only thing Milosevic responds to is force.

In December 1992, President Bush warned that if civilians in Kosovo were attacked, we would respond with force. President Clinton reiterated that warning in March 1993. The international community has threatened, NATO has planned contingencies, we have rattled our sabers, yet Milosevic and his thugs carry on with impunity.

I call on the Congress, the administration, and our NATO allies to act now to save the people of Kosovo, to halt Milosevic's reign of terror and to finally bring a chance for peace to the Balkans.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 315, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1600

RICHARD C. LEE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1355) to designate the United States courthouse located in New Haven, Connecticut, as the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1355

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 141 Church Street in New Haven, Connecticut, shall be known and designated as the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States court-

house referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate 1355, as amended, designates the United States courthouse located in New Haven, Connecticut, as the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse."

Richard Lee was the mayor of New Haven, Connecticut, for eight terms, comprising 16 years in office. He was a dedicated public servant who played a significant role in American urban history. Celebrated as an urban pioneer, under his leadership the City of New Haven became a model in urban renewal for cities across the United States.

Mayor Lee recognized the importance of a thriving downtown area and healthy middle-class population to ensure a city's existence. Mayor Lee is a credit to his hometown of New Haven.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant, and I support the Senate bill, as amended. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Haven, Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the sponsor of this legislation in the House.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank both gentlemen for the opportunity to be able to speak on this issue this afternoon. I am very, very proud to sponsor this bill which will designate the U.S. courthouse in my hometown of New Haven, Connecticut, as the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse."

Richard C. Lee epitomizes all that a mayor can and should be and is truly a model mayor of a city for this century.

Dick Lee's dedication to the City of New Haven is illustrated by a lifetime of public service. His career began as a reporter. He became editor of the New Haven Journal Courier. He later became editor of the Yale News Digest and director of the Yale University News Bureau. He went on to a career as a public servant after that.

After twice running and losing, he became New Haven's youngest mayor in 1953. He served for 16 years, longer than any mayor since. There is a historic dimension to Dick Lee's administration. During his tenure as a mayor, he was deeply involved with and dedicated to issues of urban renewal. He initiated an economic revitalization plan marking a turning point in New Haven's history.

He was particularly interested in the human side of urban redevelopment. He

incorporated community outreach into the public school system; added staff to the public schools to facilitate relationships between faculty, students, and others; he developed job training programs; he served as President of the United States Conference of Mayors.

Because of his success in New Haven, his solid reputation led to his becoming principal advisor on urban affairs during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, where he led the way for similar programs throughout the country.

After retiring as mayor, Dick continued to serve his community by serving as executive director of the United Way of Greater New Haven from 1975 to 1980. His later achievements included an appointment to the Committee on Judicial Review in 1976, and chairing the State Library Board from 1984 to 1986. In 1987, he was appointed to the Judicial Review Council. He later joined Union Trust as the chairman's representative in New Haven.

Let me just say that Dick Lee understood how vibrant and alive cities are and what role they can play in making sure that people have the kinds of opportunity that they needed economically and what kind of a social fabric one needs in order for a people to be able to succeed.

On a personal and political level, the DeLauro and Lee families have been close for years. I witnessed firsthand his knowledge, insight, and caring for the New Haven community. My mother, Luisa DeLauro, served on the Board of Aldermen under Dick's administration. I fondly remember Dick's relationship with my father, Ted DeLauro. They were great friends and they worked together on numerous projects for the betterment of the New Haven community. Throughout my life, Dick Lee has been both a mentor and a friend.

On September 13th, 1987, Dick was inducted into the Knights of St. Gregory, a Papal honor for "exemplary conduct as a citizen living up to his full measure of influence and creativity in the community." It is exactly this commitment to community that distinguishes the life of Richard C. Lee, and it is with great pleasure that I sponsor this legislation.

Dick Lee is now 82 years old. He probably will be angry with me for mentioning his age, but he truly epitomizes what a public servant is in our country. This courthouse will be a lasting tribute to a man who has been one of the most dedicated and effective mayors of this century, and I thank the gentlemen for allowing me this time to speak on his behalf.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Richard Lee has become known as the model mayor for our country and for this century. Having served in World War II, he returned to his hometown of New Haven and he started a lifetime of service.

There is something I would like to mention that perhaps is a little unusual as being a former sheriff. Mayor Lee petitioned the Ford Foundation and the Federal Government to join him in the fight against juvenile delinquency and urban unemployment years ago, being in advance of and understanding the unusual dynamics taking place in our country and certainly in our urban environment.

The point I want to mention to this House is during the urban unrest of the 1960s, New Haven, Connecticut, did not experience the violence which shook other major cities, now chronicled in the history of those turbulent years. New Haven, in fact, became the model for law enforcement civility without one shot being fired by a policeman during that time. Not one shot being fired.

Some of the adjectives that have been used to describe the great mayor were: Commitment, accessibility, involvement, creativity. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is prompt and proper for the House to offer another one: A great American.

I am proud to support this bill. I want to commend the two Senators from Connecticut and also the great Member here from New Haven for their bill. I support it and I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1355, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ROBERT K. RODIBAUGH UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT-HOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 81) to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 81

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the

United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 81 designates the United States courthouse in South Bend, Indiana, as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse."

Judge Rodibaugh served the Northern District of Indiana in the area of bankruptcy law since his appointment as a bankruptcy judge in 1960. During his tenure, he oversaw the growth of the bankruptcy court from one small courtroom with a part-time referee and a clerk's office of 4 employees in South Bend, to four separate courtrooms located throughout northern Indiana. In 1985, Judge Rodibaugh was appointed Chief Bankruptcy Judge and assumed senior status in 1986.

Judge Rodibaugh has fulfilled his duties as a referee and a judge in bankruptcy proceedings with a patience, fairness, and dedication to legal scholarship which is most worthy of recognition. It is a fitting tribute to honor him and his accomplishments in this manner.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the fine gentleman from South Bend, Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and I also want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) for their help on this very important piece of legislation today that we honor Judge Rodibaugh with.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for his hard work on this bill. I know he has visited my hometown of South Bend a couple of different times when he played football at the University of Pittsburgh. I would like to say that he was 0 and 2 when he visited my hometown, but I think he got a win one year and was 1 and 1 against the Fighting Irish.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Judge Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh, a loyal and dedicated friend, the senior bankruptcy judge for the South Bend Division of the Northern District of the State of Indiana. It is truly a great honor for me to recognize Judge Rodibaugh, who has consistently demonstrated generosity and selfless dedication to the citizens and legal community of northern Indiana.